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A Comparison of Scholarly Journal Evaluation Between Indonesia and South Korea

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Abstract
Indonesian government has succeeded in increasing the number of local scientific journals. However, in terms of quality, such as the number of citations and errors in bibliographic writing still requires to be improved. This paper aims to explore the problems in Indonesian scientific journals' evaluation system by comparing the system to South Korea. The country has local journals like Indonesia. This paper uses references desk for collecting the data. The paper is focused on discussing publishers and journal citation databases. The conclusions are drawn by making arguments and reasons based on critical thinking analyzes. At the end of the paper, recommendations are proposed to optimize the development of journal performance in Indonesia.

Keywords: Indonesian journals, journal citation database, Korean Citation Index, Korean Journals, journal evaluation

Introduction

The Indonesian government has struggled to increase the quantity and quality of Indonesian scientific journals by creating a journal accreditation system. The journal accreditation system has been managed by an institution, namely the Indonesian Ministry of Research and Technology/National Research and Innovation Agency (*Kemenristek/BRIN*). Formerly the system was separated. Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture accredited journals published by universities. Meanwhile, the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) accredited journals published by research institutions (Wiryawan, 2014). In addition, the government offered a competitive budget to the universities and research institutions to improve the journal quality, and it provided free Open Journal System (OJS) training to improve journal management. Those efforts made a sharp increase in the number of journals; however, several kinds of research showed the low quality of Indonesian journals.

Regulation of the Indonesian Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (*Ristek Dikti*) No. 9/2018 about scientific journals accreditation aims to improve Indonesian scholarly journals. In terms of quantity, the regulation has succeeded in increasing the number of accredited scholarly journals from 530 before 2018 to 1,682 journal titles (Ristekdikti, 2018). Currently, Sinta indexed 4984 accredited journals (Based on August 2nd, 2020 data at http://sinta.ristekbrin.go.id/journals). Moreover, Indonesia contributed 137 Open Access (OA) Journals. It is the second biggest contributor of 1440 Asian journals in the Open Access Journal Directory (DOAJ)

(Unesco, 2017a)(Unesco, 2017b). In the meantime, there was a sharp increase of about 50% of the number of local journals in South Korea between 2012 and 2015. The country had 1,437 scholarly journals in 2012 (Shin, 2012). The number was increased to 2,168 in 2015 consisted of 1,762 accredited and 406 candidate journals for accreditation (Kim, 2015). Meanwhile, the Republic of Korea contributed 49 OA journals in DOAJ (Unesco, 2017c).

In contrast to the quality aspect, previous research shows that the quality of Indonesian journals still needs to be improved. A preliminary study conducted by Indrawati *et al.*, (2019) showed that most authors did not employ application for managing references; therefore, there were 30% errors found in the bibliography writing of the articles in Indonesian journal. Moreover, Nashihuddin and Aulianto (2018) reported that most local journals in the discipline of library sciences did not apply the appropriate review process in publishing articles. Furthermore, articles in Indonesian journals cite more foreign journals than other Indonesian journals. Marlina and Kusumaningrum (2017) studied the percentage of local journals cited by other local journals in the health sector was 7.7% compared to the proportion of foreign journals cited by local journals reached 53.6%. Meanwhile, the Indonesian theses on psychology cited 94% of foreign journals and 6% Indonesian journals (Rahma, 2017). There was no explanation why local journal authors cite more foreign journals than local journals. However, Winarko *et al.*, (2016) reported that the usability, trust, and quality of Indonesian Agriculture Journals were in the category of fair to good.

Based on the description aforesaid, this paper aims to assess the evaluation system of scientific journals in Indonesia by comparing it with the system developed in South Korea. South Korea is one of the countries that have journals in the local language, similar to Indonesia. Understanding an evaluation system of other countries and then comparing the details of the system will identify weaknesses and strengths as a lesson learned for problem-solving. This paper applied references desk for collecting data about the journal evaluation system in Indonesia and South Korea. We propose a practical contribution to improve journal performance in Indonesia.

Journal Evaluation System in Indonesia

Indonesian Ministry of research, technology, and higher education (Kemenristek/BRIN) developed the Science and Technology Index (Sinta) score called S-score to evaluate the performance of Indonesian journals. The score qualifies the Indonesian scientific journal into a range of S1 – S6 (Table 1). The items for considering the accreditation of journals showed in Table 2. The assessment result from the assessors is 0-100; a journal can be considered accredited if it has a minimum score of 30. Kemenristek/BRIN will give journals with fewer scores than 31 guidance. Journals with scores between 31-70 can reapply for a ranking move up after issuing at least one issue number. Unfortunately, Lukman *et al*., (2018) did not explain how they determine the score for each item. Journals categorized based on Sinta 1 to Sinta 6 will be ranked based on the number of citations and h-indexes from Google Scholar.

Table 1. The classification of local journal performance in SINTA

Classification	Accredited score
S1	>85 or indexed Scopus
S2	71-85
S3	61-70
S4	51-60
S5	41-50
S6	31-40

Source: (Lukman *et al*., 2018)

A website called *Arjuna* (http://arjuna.ristekbrin.go.id/) is a link for accreditation applications. Journal managers must submit all articles published in the last two years for the journal accreditation assessment process. The registration period and the accreditation assessment process are open throughout the year. The accreditation results are determined every two months by the assessor. The validity period of the accreditation is five years.

Table 2. Items for evaluating Indonesian journals accreditation

Evaluation item	Content	Maximum Score
Journal title, aims, and scope	Journal title is meaningful, precise, and short so that it is easily referenced	3
	Aims and scope of journal should be lucid and unique. The research field should be indicated	
Publisher	The publishing institute (professional organizations, universities, research and development institutes, and/or institutes authorized for it) have the status of a legal entity, thus able to guarantee the continuity of funds and legal protection	4
Editorial and journal management	Reviewer	5
	Management of quality of articles	2
	Editorial board	3
	Author guidelines	2
	Quality of editing and formatting	2
	E-journal management system (e-submission system)	3
Quality of article	It fits the scope of the journal	4
	Regional boundaries (international, regional, national, local)	6
	Scientific originality of works	6
	Contribution to the advancement of science	3
	Citation	5
	Primary reference source (journal, proceedings) ratio to other resources	4
	Completeness of references	5
	Analysis method	3
	Conclusion	3
Writing style	Representative article titles (straightforward and informative)	12
	Inclusion of authors and affiliations (complete and consistent)	1
	Abstract	2
	Keyword	1
	Structured description	1
	Utilization of supporting documents (tables, figures, or supplements)	1
	Reference citation style	1
	Reference management (applications like Mendeley, etc.)	2
	Terminology and language	2
	Format of PDF	8

Format of PDF and e-journal	Layout	1
	Typography	1
	PDF document resolution	2
	Number of pages per volume	2
	Journal website design	1
Regularity	Regular publication	2
	System of publishing order (volume, issue)	2
	Page numbering	1
	Retrieval in journal website (article, author)	1
Dissemination	Count of unique visitors	4
	Indexed in international databases (Scopus, Web of Science, DOAJ, etc.)	5
	Unique identifier of articles (DOl)	2
Total		100

Source: (Lukman *et al*., 2018)

Indonesian Journals Database

University, research institution, and R&D agent of a ministry are publishers of most scientific journals in Indonesia. A few journals were published by specialized academic societies. Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) has developed the Indonesian Scientific Journal Database (ISJD) (http://isjd.pdii.lipi.go.id/) since 2009. Currently, ISJD indexed 15,229 local scientific journals with more than 404,038 articles (Based on August, 3rd 2020 data on http://isjd.pdii.lipi.go.id/). LIPI is a provider of International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSN) for Indonesian periodicals, including scientific journals. ISJD will index scientific journals that request an ISSN number. Then in 2015, LIPI developed the Indonesian Science and Technology Index (InaSTI), with one goal: to improve the quality of local journals. InaSTI has not launched yet until now. Meanwhile, in 2011 with the Directorate of Higher Education (Dikti) budget, Bandung Institute of Technology developed Indonesian Citation Index (IDCI). The development continued until 2014, then stopped. In 2015, Anton Lucanus developed neliti.com (https://www.neliti.com/id/), a journal database and tool to develop a repository (Eka, 2019). Another institution, the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia, launched Indonesia One Search (IOS) (https://onesearch.id/) in 2016, a database containing books, thesis, local journals, and others. After that, the Indonesian Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education (*Ristek Dikti*) launched Sinta in 2017 (Yoganingrum *et al*., 2019). Sinta provides information about impact factor, H5-Index Citations (5 Years), and H-Index Citations of journals. Sinta processes data from google scholar and Scopus to show that information. However, Sinta does not provide a tool for librarians or researchers to carry out various analyzes for Indonesian journals. Due to the tool unavailability, previous kinds of research used other databases such as Publish or Perish, google scholars, or Scopus as conducted by Aulianto *et al.*, (2019), Royani *et al.*, (2019), and Amelia and Rahmaida (2017) or studied only a few journals as done by Nashihuddin and Aulianto (2018), Dwiyantoro (2020), Junandi (2018) and Himawanto (2016). Then, starting in 2018, the Ministry developed *Garuda* (http://garuda.ristekdikti.go.id/), an official portal for collecting articles from Indonesian online journals and conferences.

Journal Evaluation System in South Korea

In South Korea, most of the publishers of the academic journal are academic societies. Universities, research institutions, or others publish only a small number. Therefore, an academic journal in South Korea has a specific subject. Every year, the NRF (National Research Foundation of Korea) evaluates Korean academic journals quantitatively and

qualitatively for all fields. Kim *et al.* (2013) reported that NRF of South Korea developed Korea Citation Index (KCI) (https://www.kci.go.kr/kciportal/main.kci) in 2007; however, the journals collecting began in 1998. KCI started providing services in 2008. KCI collected scholarly journals and categorized to excellent registered journal, registered candidate journal, registered journal and a general journal. Those criteria are determined based on several assessments, including timeliness of publication, number of issues per year, number of referees, reference format, rules for papers, and selection principles for referees. Publishing regularity, presence or absence of peer reviews, acceptance ratio, and the balance of the editorial board (Kim *et al*., 2013)(Shin, 2012). In 2020, 5,859 journals were entered into the KCI database with the details of 2,287 registered journals, 314 registered candidates, and 3,258 general journals.

KCI is a tool for analyzing citation of the local journals and measuring scholars' performance of universities or research institutions with the aim of promotion or compensation (Shin, 2012). Furthermore, KCI is also a tool to learn the weaknesses and strengths of particular disciplines in Korea (Kim, 2015). Besides KCI, there are other Korean journal repositories, namely Korea open-access platform for researchers (KOAR) (https://www.koar.kr/main/main.do). KOAR was created by Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI)'s Society Village and Research Information Sharing Service (RISS) (http://www.riss.kr/index.do) created by Korea Education and Research Information Service (KERIS).

Moreover, the NRF also developed the Korean Researchers Information (KRI) database, which integrates an employment database developed by universities in Korea. KCI and KRI database were connected. NRF is the primary funder for Korean universities. If a university wants to get research funding, it is mandatory to integrate the universities' personnel database into KRI, which is then used for various evaluations by NRF *(Kim et al*., 2013).

The development of KCI encourages the improvement of Korean academic journals. Researchers used KCI data for various studies. Among others are Ko *et al.*, (2011)**,** who developed Kor-Factor (KF) - index for citation analysis with a limited amount of data, then Ko and Park (2013) proposed S-index for evaluating journals with a low domestic citation index. In addition, Kim (2015) and Oh *et al.* (2017) carried out an analysis of citation. Then, Choi *et al.*, (2014) analyzed the journal coverage. Furthermore, Kim (2015) and Kim *et al*., (2013) reported that the quality of the Korean scholarly journals was increasing due to the following reasons: (1) ease of accessing and citing local journals, (2) increasing number of local journals in KCI (3) high-quality references. Furthermore, the impact factor of the journals in the field of social sciences was higher than those of sciences and engineering. It is because social researchers are more concerned with social agendas and publish in local journals. It is different from scientists in Science and Engineering, who often cite foreign journals because they cover more global topics.

A comparison of scholarly journal evaluation between Indonesia and South Korea

Based on the description above, the following table compares the journal evaluation system in Indonesia and South Korea.

Table 3. The differences in the journal evaluation system between Indonesia and South Korea

Criteria	South Korea	Indonesia
Publishers of scholarly journal	Mostly are specialized academic societies. Just a few are universities, research institutions, and others	Mostly are universities, research institutions, and ministries. Just a few are specialized academic societies
Accreditation Agency	National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF)	Ministry of Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenristek/BRIN)
Accreditation Level	− Excellent Registered Journal − Registered Journal − Registered Candidate Journal − General Journal	S1- S6, in which each level has specific criteria
Accreditation/Citation score	KF	S score
Journal Citation Database	KCI	None
Citation evaluation	Using KCI	Adopting information in Google scholar and Scopus
Journal Repository Database	− KOAR (created by KISTI) − RISS (created by KERIS) − KCI (created by NRF)	− ISJD (created by LIPI) − Garuda and Sinta (created by Kemenristek/BRIN) − Indonesia One Search (IOS) (created by National Library of Republic of Indonesia)

Publishers

Most publishers of scientific journals in Korea are associated with a specific field. There is an advantage for journals published by an association. The journals will focus on a particular field and have a greater chance of being cited. Ding *et al*. (2016) indicated that the five highly cited journals on spine in Web of Science (WoS) are journals focused on spine-specific journals such as *The Spine Journal*, *European Spine Journal*, *Spine, Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine, and Journal of Spinal Disorders and Techniques*. Likewise, Parker *et al.* (2013) reported that highly focused journals will be cited more frequently than general journals from the field of environment and ecology. Moreover, Gutman *et al*. (2017) studied that most articles on occupational therapy with high citations are published in occupational therapy specialized journals. Hence, it is necessary to consider publishing a journal focused on a particular discipline scope to get high citations.

However, the problem is not who published the journal. Although most publishers are institutions like in Indonesia, it is possible to publish focused journals.
Nevertheless, Chen & Ho (2015) and Chuang & Ho (2014) reported that even multidisciplinary journals could be highly cited. In addition to the scientific fields that must be focused on, there are other characteristics of journals with high citation potential, including the scope of the discipline. For example, the fields of Information & Library Science, Operations Research & Management Science, Ophthalmology, and Physics Condensed Matter take two years to get citations (González-Betancor & Dorta-González, 2017). Meanwhile, occupational therapy takes four to five years to obtain citations (Brown *et al.*, 2017).

Journal Citation Database
In 1955, Garfield put forward the idea of impact factors (IF) to select the best journal for Current Contents® and Science Citation Index®, and for library collections. IF compares the citation number for each article published in the journal in the previous two years and the number of articles published in the same two years (Garfield, 2000). Then, starting in the 1990s, many countries such as China, Spain, Japan, Brazil, Taiwan, South Korea, and India started developed citation databases for local journal Kim *et al.*, (2013).

Compared to Korea, Indonesia lags in developing a journal citation index database. South Korea developed the KCI system as a single platform for evaluating domestic scientific journals. The development of KCI is dedicated to promoting Korean domestic academic journals (Ko *et al*., 2011)(Ko & Park, 2013). The system provides citation information, statistical data, and bibliographic information (Ko & Park, 2013). The system provides a tool to calculate the number of citations intended as an evaluation tool (Kim *et al*., 2013). Furthermore, since 2014 the KCI database can be accessed through the Web of Science, a citation database maintained by Thomson Reuters. Thus articles in local Korean journals can be accessed by the international community (Kim, 2015).

In the meantime, Indonesia has several journal databases that are not integrated with each other. In addition, none of the databases is equipped with a tool for measuring citations. Therefore, the databases were unable to compute citations for evaluation purposes accurately. Kanyengo *et al.* (2019) argued that having an own measurement method for local journals is as important as measuring the quality of journals carried out by Scopus, Web of Science (WoS), and others. They pointed out that local journals are essential for developing local knowledge in local environmental contexts that may not be relevant to international audiences. They added that a combination of local and international measurements for the journal would be better.

A country may need about 5 to 10 years to develop the national citation database. NRF of Korea started to collect national journals in 1998. Then, the institution provided services of KCI in 2008 Kim *et al.*, (2013). Another example was the Chinese making the Chinese Science Citation Index (CSCI) which become large with multiple integrated functions in 10 years (Jin & Wang, 1999). Likewise with Spain, (Osca-Lluch *et al.*, 2008) reported a comparison of the impact factors of Spanish journals indexed by the Spanish Citation Index and the Institute of Science Index, namely SCI and SSCI in the 2001-2005 range. The country began building the Spanish Citation Index in 1992. The study showed that the Spanish citation index is quite significant in the year; therefore, the collection can

be compared to the first index in the world. India also experienced a period of about ten years. The country started building a country-specific citation database in 1990, and then they formally launched it in October 2010 (Rabishankar & Kumar, 2011). Meanwhile, Japan started to construct the Citation Database for Japanese Papers (CJP) in 1995 and release the service in 2000 (Negishi *et al.*, 2004). In the meantime, Chen (2004) reported that the government started to build Taiwan Science Citation Index (TSCI) in 1997. A publication in 2014 showed that the country has three indexes, which are Taiwan Science Citation Index (TSCI), Taiwan Humanities Citation Index (THCI), and Taiwan Humanities Citation Index; all indexes were in Taiwan Citation Index (TCI) (Ching, 2014).

If around ten years is the maximum period for developing a citation database, Indonesia still has time to complete it. Indonesia has begun developing an index, namely IDCI, in 2011, through the cooperation between the Directorate of Higher Education and ITB. The development continued until 2014. Then it seems to discontinue. In 2015 LIPI tried to develop a citation index database called InaSTI. Until now, the development has been going on for five years. Subsequently, *Ristek Dikti* started to develop Sinta in 2017. That means it has only been running for three years.

However, the citation score gives biased results for performance measurement. Aksnes *et al.*, (2019) argued that there are some limitations for citation as an indicator. First, problems relate to database coverage and reference patterns. It means that a database indexes not all form of publications on a references list. Second, problems related to the accuracy of the information in the database, such as errors in writing author names and reference lists. Not to mention the problems associated with the role of references. A reference may provide significant contributions such as concepts and methods, while others contribute only a more general background. Another bias is the author's behavior in citing literature. There are other motivations for citing, for example citing journal editors' work to increase the chances of publication acceptance.

There are several attempts that South Korea has developed to minimize bias in the use of citations as a performance indicator. For example, integration between KCI and KRI database, which aims to overcome the technical errors. Aksnes *et al.*, (2019) proposed using a peer review opinion to validate citation measurement. In addition, (Yaniasih and Budi, 2021) proposed to assign the highest to lowest weight values based on the location of the articles cited, for example, the results, discussion, methodology, or introduction section.

However, there is no indication that the use of citations as a performance indicator will diminish in the future, although there are some biases due to their misuse (Aksnes *et al.*, 2019). If a journal citation database is available, the evaluation system can be continuously reviewed according to the country's culture, behavior, science, and patterns. For instance, Ko *et al.*, (2011) and Ko and Park (2013) improved the KCI citation score according to the characteristics of local journals in South Korea. In addition, Indonesian librarians and researchers can conduct citation analysis with extensive and comprehensive data. Citation is not a perfect indicator to measure quality; however, no indicator can measure big data instantly. The peer-review technique has the disadvantage of time-consuming. Furthermore, the citation database serves to evaluate journals and

analyzes trends, measures central authors of the network, and measures the activities of research institutions.

Conclusion

Integrating journal databases equipped with a tool as a citation indicator-based journal evaluation system is required. Librarians and researchers can use the tool to measure the quality of journals. They also can measure other citation-based performances, such as researchers, research institutes, knowledge, and others. This tool is also to develop a formula for measuring performance based on the characteristics of local journals. The use of databases developed by other countries to measure the quality of local journals will give inaccurate results. What can be drawn from South Korea's experience by creating a journal citations database is increasing the number of local journal citations, meaning an increase in the quality of local journals.

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